

# The Sydney Herald.

SYDNEY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1891.

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No. 16,798.

**RIGHTS**  
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NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and other ports.  
The fastest and most comfortable service.

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PICTURE CLEARING SALE.  
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WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIAL DISPLAY.  
OF CHOICE FABRICS.  
AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

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## 3

**ROSE BAY.—FIRST-CLASS**  
RESIDENCE and Grounds  
convenient, land in area of

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THE NOVEMBER REVIEWS

will appear without collars and the women with sleeves rolled up to the elbows. As the feathered interlocutors in the houses opposite address both each other and the general public in words of

[illegible]

Will give you a clue, Hawley?

Yet, there was a time when such uncouth rhymes did more to keep the Stuart memory alive than the most elaborate of plots, the most elaborate of Napoleonic legends. And the wonder of it was that not one of the family, from the slobering James I to his grandson the morbidly gloomy James II was so much as aware of the fact.

Nothing has a greater tendency to make a people despise his kind than the thought of the creatures for whose sakes brave men risked and lost their lives.

Or—ask nights when the sky is clear and the moon riding high it is almost possible to consider one of the untakenen houses opposite to be haunted. It is, I repeat, a house that is perpetually haunted. There is a story—

There at the back the moon's rays struggle to reach the earth, but seldom succeed. One night when a ray was in falling a small opening and glowing the moonlight shone through. Through a white pocket-handkerchief, it was curious to watch the effects of the half-white and partially-bald old lady nearest to sully him from the forehead, but put it in the moonlight. It was luncheon, she said, "I was about to shoot to

her, till, shocked by the remembrance that in the morning of life we all follow moonshine in youth, made me feel that I was not alone in my sentiment with those who suggest we are but making fables of ourselves. It was on this particular night the thought intruded that the lonely house might have been haunted by the ghost of a young man, the thought faded as soon as I awoke. The fides of a haunted Australian house is too grotesque to be long entertained. It is questionable if any shade, familiar, spirit, logic, or fancy ever crossed the gates of Alroy. The ghost of a young man, I think, Father's ghost, he to be sure, did his best to establish a reputation till careful investigation knocked the immaterial stuffing out of it. Spirit is a word that has been used in many ways, and one reason why metaphysics has found such an unstable footing in this matter-of-fact Southern land. But the east begins to change color in satisfaction of the coming morning, my pipe is empty, and

**"HOW MUCH?"**

"How much?" says Cynicism to Reality—  
"How much?" asks Cynicism of Fair-  
ness—"How much?" asks Cynicism of Virtue.  
According to an adage every man has his  
price, in corroboration of which he is whis-  
pered that "the by-law of the backbone is  
"How much?" We are even cautioned to  
pour out the vials of British scorn on what we call  
"un-English"—official corruption in Rome,  
Chinese rascality, the treachery lurking beneath a  
black skin, and the enormity of backsliding and  
kindred crimes—but is there no standard, no  
no immutability after all? Is "consideration"  
purely an abstract term, or a "quack"  
a phrase without meaning among us? Is  
blackmail a tradition, self-insurance obse-  
cration, and the like, mere words, or something  
as an agent? Profession is so accreted a term

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dirty tricks, put a penny in the slot and the figure  
(collusion) will surely work.

CADBURRY'S COCOA.

The Editor of the Medical Annual, after a careful examination of CADBURRY'S COCOA, pronounces it to be both a food and a beverage of the highest quality, and recommends the Medical Profession to remember, in recommending Quina, that the name of Cadbury on any packet is a guarantee of purity. —[Lancet.]

## | condition of subjection to mal

There is a legend that a carriage once stopped at one of the residences across the road, that a footman in livery got down and brought to the window of the front parlor in his hand a black and white cat. The cat was in white and black, a calico. The story, like most of its kind, should be received with caution. The tenant told his own counsel, so that when he moved from the premises he took the cat with him. He said that the cat told the carriage folk he had made a mistake and driven into the wrong street. But it is beyond question that a mounted orderly from Government House

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There is a legend that a carriage once stopped at one of the residences across the road, that a footman was brought to the door, and that he brought the female heads in to be examined in a determined manner in which he looked for admission. The story, like most of those of this kind, is not true. The carriage was not there, and, even if it were, so that when he moved from the door, the neighbours were not above circulating a report that the footman had been sent to the police and driven to the wrong street. But it is a curious story that a mounted orderly from Government House once knocked at one of the doors with a large dog on a leash, and that the door was opened to deny this also, but the evidence is not so clear, as the trooper was seen talking to a policeman at the corner a few minutes before, and that the dog was not seen again. The letter was a genuine invitation. For some time subsequently the dwelling, in every address, was known as the residence of the person whose name only, indeed, and finally disappeared.

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### NET-FISHING PROCLAMATION

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**"VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE."**—Read

Echo will see that **NEW FEATURES** are being introduced. Its columns contain letters from to classes and denunciations of the community. being spread to render the Echo the **MOST RELIABLE** and **READABLE EVENING PAPER** in New South Wales. The Echo, one penny—(A.W.)

LADBURY'S COCOA.  
The Editor of the Medical Annual, after a careful exam-

and a beverage of the highest quality, and commands the Medical Profession to remember, in recommending Ombury, that the name of Ombury on any packet is a guarantee of purity.—[Lave.]







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By 5 o'clock in the afternoon the debate on the motion was itself out, and the financial debate proper, which Mr. McMillan criticised all this time, was taken up. Mr. McMillan attacked the financial proposals of the Government on fourfold lines, the first of which was the question of the balance of the account, the second the deficit, the third the income speech, that the deficit existed only in the imagination of the Treasurer. Analyzing the figure carefully, he found that, even on the basis of the rate of taxation, the revenue for 1870 would be sufficient to meet the expenditure, and to leave a balance on the right side. As to the recent year, the Treasurer had estimated the receipts by £109,000, for the year 1869, on the basis of the rate of taxation, he would not lose less than £10,504,000. He further alluded to the manner in which the Supplementary Estimates had been increased, and maintained that the estimates of the Government had no other than a fictitious character. He then gave some remarks. The accounts, he urged, were correctly worked, and the deficit was a reality, the first instance on record of Commons meeting on the Sabbath was on the 8th March, 1790, the date of the death of William III. Similar meetings on the dominion of conscience took place on the 10th March, 1790, on account of the illness of Queen Anne, on the death of George II., and on the death of George III. The meeting of either House on Sunday is of very rare occurrence. During the session of 1869-70, there was an unusual session on Sundays, and the same (may points out) occurred during the session of the English bill. In 1794 the debate on a bill for meeting disqualified persons was not conducted on a Sunday. The Reform Bill was read the second time by the Commons on Sunday morning, the 12th December, 1831. The Royal assent was signified to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act at a special session of the Commons on Sunday morning, the 18th February, 1866.

Owing to the protracted sitting of the Legislative Assembly the following orders of the day have

[illegible]

**RONICHB PIANOS.**  
These superb instruments have the largest sale of any piano, and are sold in all parts of Australia. They have proved themselves most desirable instruments, have an excellent touch, and sound resonantly with a magnificent quality of tone.  
This superb, six monthly, Catalogue and price list is supplied free of charge to all the colonies.  
**WINDOLSON and CO.,**  
Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.

The barque Rebecca, of Sydney, which had, went ground on the Mary Catherine Bank, near Kalamunda, and is to be hoisted off tonight. No damage has yet been done.  
The Rebecca was bound for Melbourne when she struck. She has a cargo of seven tanks.

**FET'S STAINED COOLS.**  
of Fife Street.  
The most surprising combination possible

\_\_\_\_\_











### Cal Instruments.

[illegible]



## LAW REPORT.

Drian. The plaintiff was not represented. This was a motion for a dissolution of an injunction granted by the High Court of Chancery restraining execution for the recovery of the amount of judgment for £2000 and costs obtained by defendant against the plaintiff. The case came before the Court. From the affidavits it appeared that after the verdict of the jury in the County Court in favour of the plaintiff by the parties by which it was arranged that Phillips should pay Drian on the 6th October 1900 and interest thereon at six months' rate of £2000 and interest added, payable at six months' intervals, the sum of £2000 and interest had been paid, and the balance of £71750 should remain at fixed deposit with Phillips at four per cent. interest, to be secured by a mortgage of the land known as the "Boreland Estate," some of land in Western Australia. Drian was not present at the trial, nor did he appear by counsel. He executed the agreement at the Oxford Hotel after he had been having some wine at the invitation of the plaintiff's solicitor. It was held that although the agreement or he would not have executed it, his signature was validly obtained, and that he was already married. The £3000, the subject of the claim in the Supreme Court, was placed with Phillips at fixed deposit, and the balance of £41750 was not paid when it became due.

The learned judge said the plaintiff had not seen to it to know the affidavit, which professed a serious charge against him of improperly obtaining the agreement from the defendant.

**BUTLER AND ANOTHER V. ROBERT AND ANOTHER.**

[illegible]

**POLICE.**

Charles Cornelius Delaney, 53 M., presided in the Charge division of the Criminal Police Court yesterday. Thomas Budd, 26, a carter, on a charge of having stolen, by finding, some clothing, was remanded until Monday. John Harris, 27, was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months on a charge of having stolen a quantity of mail containing 146 and articles of the value of 8s. the property of John K. Smith. William Walcott, 24, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, Alexander James, 24, on a charge of having stolen, by finding, some clothing, was to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour on a charge of having stolen, by finding, some clothing. It was reasonably supposed to have been stolen. William Challinor, 30, a dealer, was remanded, on a charge of having stolen, by finding, some clothing. James Buckley, 30, and James Jenkins, 31, were each sentenced to be imprisoned for four months on a charge of having stolen, by finding, some clothing. 12, new-ventured, was sent to goal for three months on a charge of having been drunk. William Walcott, 24, was remanded until Mon-

day on a charge of having brutally broken and entered the dwelling of Henry W. Goss, a jeweler there. In the Sumner Division the following publicans were each fined \$25 and 30 days in contravention of the Licensing Act—Margaret Minsan, James Leary, Nelson and Arnold. Indeed, again came to be accused, as charged with the application of the police a man who had been charged with having stolen 100 pounds of golf valued at £100, and a large quantity of beer, valued at £100, and was charged with the theft of Bro. and Bro. The accused asked for bail, but the magistrate refused the application.

At the same time the business in the Charge Division of the Water Police Court, and Captain Paine, R.N.M., presided in the Sumner Division. In the latter division, 10 men were charged with the theft of 27 women on the R.N.S. Oratory, were each sentenced to three days' imprisonment for having been drunk and without authority.

Mr. G. O'Malley Clarke, R.M., presided in the Newmarket Police Court. Charles Pinner and Wm. entered the premises of Charles Selby, Culverston, Merriville, and with having stolen various jewelry and other articles, were charged with the theft of the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

### ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

In the Water Police Court yesterday, before Captain Fisher, Amelia Ruley, who was remanded from the 4th instant, in order to allow her offence to be disposed of under the Criminal Law and Evidence Act, was charged with having attempted to commit suicide. The accused pleaded guilty, and elected to be summarily dealt with. She was ordered to be imprisoned till the rising of the Court.

**ALLEGED CONFIDENCE TRICK.**

At the Central Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cornelius Delohery, S.M., George Henry Thompson, alias George Crothers, 29, described as a farmer, was

charged with having falsely pretended to Ewen M'Leen that he was the owner of a poultry farm at Springwood, and that he was giving employment to M'Leen as a general manager, and that he required security from the prosecutor, as large sum of money would have to pass through his hands, and by means of this false pretence he obtained from the prosecutor the sum of £20 with intent to defraud. The prosecutor also alleged that M'Leen, having falsely pretended to Denis O'Connell that he was about to receive the sum of £25 as commission for negotiating a loan of £1000, and also that he had another loan to negotiate, and that he required security from O'Connell for the amount required, and by means of this pretence he obtained from the prosecutor the sum of £5 with intent to defraud.

A remand was applied for in both cases, and the hearing of the cases was accordingly postponed until Wednesday next.

**PROTECTIVE DUTIES.**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.**

Sir,—Will you allow me through the medium of your columns to draw the attention of the freetraders in New South Wales to a means of improving upon their customers the disadvantage of protective duties? I sent to a firm in Sydney asking the price of a certain article. The reply I received was “10s 6d per dozen by case of six dozens; add to this 10 per cent. retail value, and you have it in the end.” I fancy that if the additional cost of goods was brought under the notice of consumers in this fashion by a great many firms, that it would bring home to the understanding of the majority the meaning of protective duties. Hoping that freetrade will gain the victory, I am, &c.,

PLAIN KATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—One cannot but feel surprised at the duties proposed by our present Government. With the exception of a few items the list does not mean protection to native industries at all, and it is simply playing the absurd to try and make people think it is. The whole thing simply amounts to a tax on the whole of the native population, and to many a poor man with his eight or ten youngsters this means about £3 per annum. For what? Suppose we admit that the imposition of duties will find work for the people, weak-headed as they are, and that it will give Government a vast amount of profit in a very few years, amongst which I cannot

refrain from skimming butterine and oleomargarine, upon which we find a duty of 6d per lb. Nice stuff to encourage the manufacture of! Grease (axle and lubricating) comes in for a duty of 60s per ton. I suppose on account of being the nearest approach to butter. And, as you know, it is sold at an extra 1d per lb.; but gets a free 1d.

On the free-list I find many cotton manufacturers. I am aware we cannot grow cotton here. If some cotton goods are free, why not all? Cotton hosiery must pay 10 per cent. Cotton twinning by the yard, free. I find in free goods—

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free. I suppose we must have a master to look upon the slaves as his property. But I do not think that a chief is an suitable. Why? Nuts are free; and there are many poor wretches growing then now. Tea is to be free. My consumption for six persons in the house is 2d lb. in every three weeks. At the old duty of 2d per lb., this equals 7½d in three weeks. Yea, 24d per week for six persons, and under 1d per lb. for the rest of the year, and the duty is less, so of course that must come in free, otherwise poor John Chinaman might lose his occupation. Encourage native industries, eh? Fancy building factories to make woollen dress-stuffs upon a 10 per cent. duty, or woollen-mills upon the same. I have good grounds to believe that if a duty of 30 per cent. were put upon woollen goods, the country would be better, now. A big duty might start some

woolen or two mills. But 10 per cent. is a farce. Suppose the Government put on sufficient duty to compel our people to manufacture the woollens within the colony, it would be about 18 months or two years before many hands could be employed making the woollens. The Government would have to import the machinery from England or elsewhere. How would our people benefit by this? There is a way that the Government could find employment for thousands within a few weeks. That is to impose an import duty of 50 per cent. or more, upon ready-made clothing. The Government would have to import the machinery to be started at once making clothing for the people. Little machinery would be required, and no skilled labour need be imported. This arrangement would hardly suit, I suppose, as many ladies who now send home for their dresses would be obliged to make them at home. The Government would have to import the machinery to make the dresses, and the women would have to make them.

not to be without them some already imposed. Taxes, for instance, candles. These had 1d per lb. upon them, and candles have been made on a very large scale within the colony. Now we find an extraordinary increase upon them. Best stearine candles are now 2d 6d per lb. upon them. Best tallow candles are 2d 6d per lb. upon them. Here we are with 2d 6d per lb. duty on them, which is no less than 40 per cent. Who uses candles? Labour members, however, for their chances. I observe that screws are dutiable to the extent of 6d per ton. If the Government will, I will show you a screw that I doubt whether any would be made here. At any rate, America does she could not keep them out.

One native industry that now has protection to the extent of 13d per cwt. is in a very a way, and wants more aid. I refer to kerosene. The price in America is 10 cents per cwt. for the best brand, a gallon, and yet, in the face of this heavy duty, large quantities of American kerosene continue to come

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 STRUCK DOWN IN BURMAH.  
 Beethoven composed music he was too deaf to hear, and the fastest steam craft in the world was built (both hull and machinery) by an American who has been perfectly blind for many years. Nevertheless, the one would have been better for his hearing and the other for his sight. A soldier may be a model of patriotism and courage, but of what use is he in an army if he cannot carry a musket?

Allow us to illustrate the point by a short story. Mr. John Hodgson was born at Farboys, in Huntingdonshire. When he was 20 he joined the railway contractors, Messrs. Lucas, Airs, Sims, and Co., of Wokingham, and remained under them seven years. He then enlisted in Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, and went with it to India in 1883. He assisted in the Burmah Expedition in 1886-8, and was at Mandalay when King Theebaw surrendered. With this explanation we will now return to Mr. Hodgson's story. He says: "After reaching Shwebo I began to feel badly. I had a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach, and was so drummy I could scarcely hold my head up. I had pain in my right side and under the

everybody black, not my spirit, and took a gloomy view of things. I could neither eat nor sleep. I lay in bed all day, and my face turned yellow. My tongue turned black, my appetite, cold extremities, as, nausea, vomiting, and an incessant diarrhoea. With these symptoms I was in bed four days.

In the hospital I was treated by the regimental physician, and was visited by Dr. Bell, of the Indian Government, who told me that I was suffering from cholera, and that I could hardly stand, and passed nothing but slime from the bowels. No treatment availed to stop the diarrhoea. Finally I was sent home, and arrived at Comport in December, 1894. I was not able to get up for some time. In February, 1896, when I was discharged as incurable, and placed in the Army Reserve, I returned to Warboys, and lived in a small wooden hut, until I was able to get up. I give you this history, trusting that people who had known me for years did not recognize me. My old friends and mates said, "Hudson, you won't be loath to buy any more of our goods in this world; the next time you want to be made of wood."

Still I ate something, of course, but it gave me no strength. After eating I was often obliged to leave the table hurriedly, so severe were the gripping, gnawing pains that seized me. My father and mother were alarmed at my condition. I consulted a physician at Warboys, who gave me some medicine, which, however, made no impression upon my complaint.

When I went to Mr. Nicholl, the chemist of Warboys (now of Croydon), who said, "You had better try Mother Beigel's Curative Syrup." I got a bottle and took it, but it seemed to have no effect. Mr. Nicholl said, "Try it again; I have

It did so, and before I got the half of the second bottle I began to feel better. I took a third bottle, and before I had finished it I much improved that I was asked to go back to my work. But I was "dread, and said "No; I wait until I have used three bottles more; for this wonderful medicine is doing what nothing else in India or England could do, and I am so glad to realize me from the very depths, where I was ill and dying."

I kept on with Mother Sybil, and indeed a Mother such truly is to the suffering. The fifth bottle was gone, and I had been able to get up and walk. I was now as strong, as robust, strong, and well as ever I was in all my life. I returned to my work, and my comrades looked upon me as

men from the dead. "What has done this for you?" they asked with wondering eyes. "I owe my life and health to the medicine of the Lord," he replied, "and I am sure I can win all the world to the truth should he so say so."

I have never lost an hour's work since, and will gladly reply to any letter of inquiry addressed to John Hodson, Warboys, Huntingdonshire.

It is a most faithful account of Mr. Hodson's experience it is only necessary to add a word of explanation. His real disease was indigestion and dyspepsia brought on by derangement of climate, habits and food. The diarrhoea, the vomiting, the loss of sleep, the loss of appetite, the loss of strength, the loss of weight, the loss of colour, the loss of voice, the loss of memory, the loss of reason, the loss of life, the loss of all that makes life dear, were the result of this disease. It is a most faithful account of the disease, and of the cure, and of the power of the medicine of the Lord.

Syrup came to the rescue, and not a day too soon.

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**SEIGEL'S SYRUP.**

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**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS**  
GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1875.  
HIGHEST AWARD, Sydney, 1878-80.  
FIRST-CLASS AWARD, Melbourne Exhibition.  
Sold by all Wholesale Agents and Dealers  
throughout the  
WORLD.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**F**IVE Hundred Packing Cases, 300 Whisky and Brandy Cases for Sale. City Box Factory, 235 Elm-st.  
**W**ANTED, Mastiff BITCH. State price and particulars to A. B., Post-office, Crown-st.  
**O**LD COPPER, Brass, Zinc, Lead, wanted in any quantities. Milne Brothers, 101 Sussex-street.  
**W**ANTED, Blacksmiths, NEW YORK, &c. &c.

**A**DOPTION.—Wanted, intelligent little GIRL musical or artistic, g. home and training. Pastor, G.P.O.  
**B**EAUTIFUL Diamond RINGS for SALE, bargain; also Diamond BROOCH. 20 Imperial-chamb,  
**C**HRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Buy BOYS' SUITS at MILEY BROTHERS', the Grand Juvenile Outfitters.

**WARWICK FARM RACES This Day.—First Race, 3 p.m. Special Trains, 12, 12.25, 12.50, 1.15.**

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**PLANOS.**—Select yours at Charles  
Fincham & Agency

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**THE MAIDEN** (for Golahoburn, Mort, and  
containing) will be auctioned at Hombe-  
hurst, on the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock,  
prime fat cattle, for Messrs. Dickson, Watt,  
and Co., Dunedin.  
Also ditto ditto, for Messrs. Fitzgerald and Co.,  
Wellington.

**WITHS and WEAVER** have received in-  
structions to sell by auction, at Hombe-  
hurst, on the 21st instant,  
prime fat cattle, for W. Richardson, Esq.,  
from Preshamton.  
Also prime fat calves, for C. Rowell, Esq., from  
Dunlop.

**SMITH, JONES, and DEVLIN, Limited,**  
have been put in public auction, at the Hombe-  
hurst Hotel, on the 21st instant, at the usual hour,  
prime fat sheep. No bidding to be received.

**HOMBEHURST FAT STOCK SALES.**

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1901.**

**CLARK, and Co.** will sell by auction as  
above.

prime fat cattle, for Thea. Buckland, Esq., Wan-  
haka.

prime fat cattle, for P. F. Gordon, Esq., Otago-  
mouta.

prime fat cattle, on account The Marawaite  
Station.

prime fat sheep, for A. D. Wisman, Esq.,  
Dunedin.

prime fat cattle, for Theo. Eagan, Esq., Wai-  
taka ditto ditto, on account The Marawaite  
Station.

prime fat sheep, for — Williams, Esq., Dur-  
ham  
primes fat sheep, on account Tates, Esq., Dar-  
lington  
primes fat sheep, for J. W. Bradley, Esq., Dar-  
lington  
primes fat sheep, for T. A. Parnley, Esq., Scar  
into ditto ditto, for J. W. Bradley, Esq., Dar-  
lington  
primes fat sheep, for Thom. Graham, Esq., Scar  
into ditto ditto, for C. Cobden, Esq., White  
primes fat sheep, for A. Graham, Esq., White  
primes fat sheep, for Messrs. J. and T. Manby,  
Scarborough.  
**AT STOCK FOR MONDAY'S SALE.**  
A lot of 100 head of prime fat cattle, from  
MR LEEDS and CO., will be sold by auction, at  
Messrs. Gurney's, on Monday next, viz.:—  
primes fat cattle, for Northern Agrarian, Mus-  
tard  
primes fat cattle, for Messrs. M'Gregor, Tully, and  
J. W. Bradley, Esq., Durham  
primes fat cattle, for J. Williams, Esq., Rind  
into ditto ditto, for G. Currie, junr., Esq., Edin-  
burgh  
primes fat cattle, for J. Wood, Esq., Midlothian  
into ditto ditto, for Mr. Wright, Esq., Orange  
primes fat cattle, for Messrs. James Lees, Leamy-  
re Park  
into ditto ditto, for W. P. Buchanan, Esq., Kin-  
ross

MONDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock.

SON, and BADGERY, Limited, will sell  
the following:-  
Prime fat cattle, for Mr. Thomas Cook, Trinidad  
Prime fat cattle, for Messrs. Hargreaves and  
Mills, Watford  
Prime fat cattle, for Mr. A. C. O. Warren  
Prime fat cattle, for Watlington Estate  
Prime fat cattle, for Messrs. Hargreaves and  
Mills, Watford  
Prime fat cattle, for Mr. J. H. Burrier, Nully  
Prime fat calves, for Mr. J. H. Burrier, Nully  
Prime fat calves, for Messrs. Hargreaves and  
Mills, Watford  
Prime fat sheep, for Messrs. Wilson and Jones,  
Mullingarbeg  
Prime fat sheep, for Mr. J. H. Burrier, Nully  
Prime fat sheep, for Messrs. Hargreaves and  
Mills, Watford  
Lower Bordesley, for trustees for W. W. Wilkes's  
Estate, Fairview Estate  
Prime fat sheep, for Watlington Estate  
Prime fat sheep, woolly, for Watlington Estate  
Prime fat ewes, for Watlington Estate  
Prime fat lambs, for Messrs. Hargreaves and  
Mills, Watford  
Lower Bordesley  
Prime fat lambs, for Mr. T. J. Fawcett, Gals-  
ton  
Prime fat lambs, for Watlington Estate  
Prime fat lambs, for Watlington Estate  
Prime fat lambs, for Mr. W. F. Gordon, Mass  
Prime fat lambs, for Watlington Estate  
Prime fat lambs and wethers, for Mr. W. Reppe,  
Lake Hallam

TEADE NOTE

When BABBY GRAYES will sell when

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**RE BILL OF SALE.**—Lot of household FURNITURE, comprising Drawing-room etc., to be sold by public auction on **MONDAY** 12 December, at Liverpool-road, Enfield, and (noted).

No Reserve. See Monday's Herald.

**WINTERKNOX.** BEDROOM ENTREE, LEICHHARDT, THREE-STREET FRONTAGES. Handy to Tram.

No choice from.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCE, Limited.**



**MATCHLESS CASTLE HILL,**  
the far-famed Orchard Land of New South Wales.  
Magnificent Views, Delightful Climate, and Rich Soils.

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